

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 4, 1912

NUMBER 18

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of  
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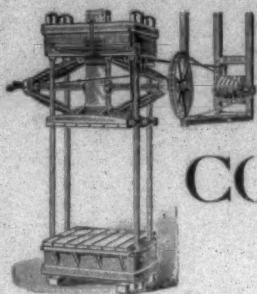
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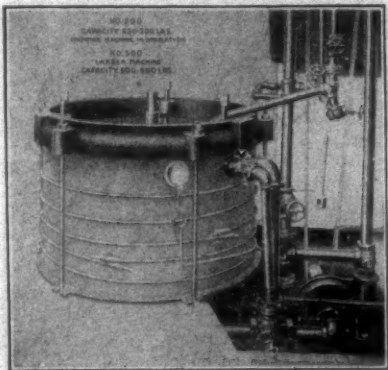
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 4, 1912

NUMBER 18

## *Annual Address of President*

Friends and Members of the Southern Textile Association:

I think that we can congratulate ourselves that such a representative number of the members are present at the opening of our annual summer convention, and with such numbers we should be able to transact our business harmonically and expeditiously. I heartily greet you and wish you may have a most interesting and satisfactory meeting. We are more than pleased to be able to meet with our good friends in Greensboro. They have several times invited us to come here. In fact we have had almost a standing invitation. I feel sure that our meeting here will be so pleasant that we shall have occasion many times to say, we were indeed fortunate in having met here. Also in the days to come we can say of the meeting held at Greensboro in 1912 that it was one of the best we ever had.

I see before me many faces that are familiar, some who have met with us in other places, some who are old acquaintances, but who are new members of the association. It is a pleasure to meet and cordially greet old friends and acquaintances, and equally so to meet new ones and welcome them to membership in the association.

This coming together and making new acquaintances and re-newing old ones is, I believe, one of the best features of the association meetings. We ought to feel that we have a common interest in each other as cotton mill workers. Let us try to cultivate this friendly feeling and while we may be competitors in a measure we will for the few hours that we are together feel perfectly at home with each other. And let us try to get all the good we can out of the meetings, both in giving and receiving information about our work and the inspiration we shall get from the mingling of men of similar aims and purposes.

I trust that the meetings of the past have been conducive to do good for someone and I hope this will be the best of all. I find that there are now divergent views as to the best plans of conducting these meetings. It is well enough that it should be so, as we are now now, nor ever will be, all of one mind, but this may be discussed later.

I presume that if we were meeting to celebrate the Fourth of July, it would be in order as the most important part of the ceremony to have someone read the immortal Declaration of Independence. I have no doubt that such will be the program in many places next week.

Now in our coming together it seems most appropriate that we should refer in a proper manner to the origin and purpose of these meetings for it is often asked, what is the Southern Textile Association? What is it for? Who are its members? What are its aims and purposes? Now in answer to these questions which are mostly for the benefit and information of our friends and new members, I shall read a few lines from the constitution, which so well define the purposes of the association: "The objects of this organization are: to bring the men in charge of the operating of mills into closer relationship with each other and with their employers and employees and to advance their knowledge in the manufacture of textiles and the more economical operation of the mills. We aim to do this by the holding of conventions at frequent intervals. For the purpose of mixing and mingling with each other socially, making new acquaintances and renewing old ones, exchanging experiences and theories both publicly and privately and for the consideration of any subject of importance to our chosen industry. We are not in any sense a labor union and have absolutely no selfish ends to gain."

I need not comment on what I have read as the aims and ideals of the association are so well expressed that it leaves nothing more to be said. I only hope that the sentiment as expressed in this part of the constitution will be the keynote and prevailing sentiment of the members of the association assembled here today. I do not intend to take up much of your time as we have quite a full program to carry out. I would, however, like to say something that might be for the good of the order or of the association. At our meeting held in Atlanta in December last I tried to say a few words about our opportunities in the business we are engaged in. My object was to say something that might encourage some of those who had neglected to take ad-

vantage of their good opportunities or who felt that they had forever lost all opportunity and who would make no further effort to better their conditions. I have always thought it a mistake for men to feel that opportunity would never come again. I believe that opportunity will come to us more than once and believing that, we should work all the harder to make up for the lost time and neglected opportunities. In other words that there was no such thing as failure, but that it was possible for a man who felt down and out to regain what he had lost, or as it is sometimes so well expressed and often demonstrated he can "come back again." Yes, men can and do "come back" and I am sure every one of us will say that we are glad it is so. Now I only refer to this as it seemed to rouse some men who had met with setbacks to renewed exertion and to try to regain what had been lost. I received several letters from men who said, "the idea had given them much encouragement." And I know of several men who have "come back" as a result of these few words of encouragement.

I have tried to think of some subject or some word or some idea, that would most properly apply to, or fittingly describe some of our hardest workers and most industrious men who are filling the positions of overseers and superintendents. For it is a well known fact that there are a great many of them who are never satisfied with what they are doing, but are always trying to do a little more and a little better work. I have found it rather difficult to get the idea expressed in a single word but it seems to me that we can with propriety use the word efficiency. Efficiency in this case I would define as completeness or thoroughness, or carefulness in looking after the little things and details in connection with our work. Now the application of the word efficient in connection with the management of machinery, as we understand it, is this, are we getting the greatest quantity of work or production? Are we getting the best quality of work from the machinery under our care? Are we taking the best care of the machinery that is possible for us to do consistent with the conditions? Now if we are doing all of these things we may hope to say, or have some one say of ourselves that there is a very competent and efficient man and he is just the one we have been looking for. The moral is "be efficient" and you will get your reward.

As an example of what is considered to be a case of very high efficiency, let me give you an instance. It was told me as a fact, or at least the man told it as a fact, that in certain mills spinning frames were doffed in 45 seconds. He said: "It was not only one frame but it was done continuously." Think of that, you wide-awake spinners, 45 seconds for doffing a frame. I will not vouch for it, only that it was told me by one that I had always considered reliable. Maybe he belongs to the Annanias Club now. I will say, however, that the mills referred to were not in North or South Carolina.

Now I am not prepared to say whether efficiency of that kind pays or not. It seems to me that it contains an element that will admit of some difference of opinion and consequent discussion; there are I know, many things done about the mill that will admit of greater efficiency, that will pay, and pay well and I commend the subject of more and greater efficiency to the careful thought and consideration of our members.

I am afraid I am taking up too much valuable time and will close by calling your attention to some criticisms by our members and friends as to the best manner of conducting our conventions. Some fault has been found in the papers that have been read in the past meetings as having been too long and going into detail too much. So much so that they were not interesting and that few could remember much about them after hearing them read. Some say shorter papers and more discussion of the subjects. Some say select the best informed men and let them take charge of the convention. Now this is a very good idea, but could it be carried out, probably not, as the work is voluntary, and another thing some of the best informed men are the least capable of expressing themselves. Some suggest one thing and some another. I will say this in explanation as to how the business has heretofore been conducted: The matter of arranging a program has been left with a committee

(Continued on Page 12)



# Some Phases of Welfare Work

Bernard M. Cone before Southern Textile Association

Every one connected with cotton manufacturing in the South is familiar with the wonderful progress made during the past twenty years. Twenty years ago, eastern goods were regarded as standard, and eastern mills always got a better price than Southern for the same class of goods. Today all this is changed. Southern goods are manufactured of fully as good quality as Eastern; are made in the same patterns; are given as good a finish; are put up in packages fully as acceptable to the trade and command the same prices.

The question naturally arises, what has brought this all about. At a superficial glance, one might be inclined to say that it was the introduction of modern machinery and methods, and it is true that these have played an important part. But even more important, and perhaps the greatest single factor to which all this improvement is due is the development in the South of a class of mill operatives possessing equal skill, equal competency, and an equal sense of responsibility to that of the mill laborers in Eastern mills.

They are almost without exception native born Americans, descended from original settlers, from the strong and sturdy stock that made possible the War of the Revolution and the establishment of a free and independent nation. They have inherited qualities of thrift and industry, of loyalty and faithfulness, which have only needed opportunity and encouragement to blossom forth and produce results. This they have now been receiving for many years. The Southern manufacturer has been quick to realize his dependence upon his help and the necessity of thorough mutual understanding and co-operation. He realizes that there are duties and obligations on his part, and almost to a man stands ready to perform those duties in a spirit of fairness and friendliness.

It must be remembered that the relations of a cotton mill to its employees, particularly in the South, are different from those in almost any other kind

requires the employment of a regular force of outside hands, and where a mill is in position to afford it, it will certainly be found to be a paying investment.

As further precaution against disease, all school children should be vaccinated and though it often requires patience to overcome the prejudice of some parents, in the interest of general health, this rule ought to be rigidly enforced. Recent medical investigations have also shown that many children suffer from impaired growth, deafness, deficient mentality and other ills as a result of adenoids, enlarged tonsils or the hook worm. Those who are looking far enough ahead to think of the efficiency of their employees in the rising generation, will do well to consider these matters, to have the school children submit to medical examination and to encourage parents to have their children treated where it is found necessary.

In Southern mill communities, the duty of educating the children usually falls on the mill management. Sometimes this is done in co-operation with the county schools, or by supplementing the short term usually afforded by the latter. But many of the larger mills have built their own school buildings and maintain independent schools. These schools are open the full nine months' terms, are graded the same and furnish the same education as the city schools. Indeed it is safe to say they are superior as a rule and more effective in their results than the average city school. The teachers' duty does not end with her class room work. She is required regularly to visit the home of every child under her care. She becomes acquainted with the parents and plans and advises with them and co-operates for the welfare and advancement of the child. This mutual interest is further stimulated by frequent public exercises and entertainments at the schools and by Mothers' meetings, at which the teachers and the mothers meet together, go over the work and confer about what is being done and what is best to be done. Some



Southern Textile Association, Greensboro, N. C.

of manufacturing plant. In most other manufacturing establishments, the relations of the parties do not extend beyond the factory fence. The employer has met his full obligation when he furnishes a pay envelope with the full amount of wages earned. Where his employees go after they leave the factory premises, what they do, and how they live, is no concern of his. With the majority of Southern cotton mills, the situation is entirely different. The help live in cottages owned by the company, they buy the greater part of their food and other necessities from the stores owned or controlled by the company; they send their children to schools maintained by the company; and the greater part of their lives are lived in the company's mill village.

The first duty of the mill management, and one which every successful mill manager is active in performing, is to keep up his village. He must provide suitable cottages,—cottages with sufficient room, sufficient light and ventilation, conveniently arranged. He must think of the comforts of his people, and keep the tenements in repair, leaky roofs and smoky fireplaces must be looked. Double floors should be provided to keep out winter cold, and every house should be periodically painted inside and out.

These are all details which the mill management must look after, for there is no one else to do so. More progressive mills go further than this. They do not stop at the bare necessities. They set out shade trees along their streets and in front of the homes, build good sidewalks and keep them in condition; distribute flowers, shrubs and grass seed free or at a nominal cost, send company teams to do the plowing and encourage the people to beautify their premises by offering prizes.

Then it is the duty of the mill to keep its village in a sanitary condition and to look after the general health. Proper drains and ditches must be laid and must be kept clean. Stagnant water should not be allowed to accumulate. Every spring the edges of all mill ponds and marshes should be sprayed with kerosene to prevent breeding of the malaria bearing mosquito. Out-houses should be built of a sanitary type to keep out flies and prevent the spread of infection and they should be looked after most rigorously. The supply of drinking water is usually a matter under the jurisdiction of the mill, and is very important. Where possible, bored wells ought to be provided. Where there are open wells, they should be cleaned regularly. If a case of contagious illness arises, it must be looked after and isolated and every house in which there has been such a case should be disinfected. All of this work

the mills maintain free kindergartens in connection with their schools. There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the kindergarten. Some think the child at the kindergarten age too young to be subjected to discipline and restraint. But the work of the kindergarten is of the highest sort, mostly songs and play and the training of the fingers and the teachers in the graded schools find that children who come from the kindergarten make much more rapid progress in their studies.

In addition to these schools and kindergartens, many of the Southern mills maintain a separately organized welfare department. This department usually in charge of young women employed, by the company, who have been specially trained for this sort of work. It is difficult to give a comprehensive statement of just what this work includes. Often it depends largely on the personality of the welfare worker and her assistants. These young ladies establish themselves in the heart of the village. A club house, a mill tenement, a room over the company's store, or other convenient quarters are given over to them and becomes the nucleus of their work. Here they hold sewing and cooking classes, for it is essential that the welfare worker should be able to teach both sewing and cooking. They get up classes for the school girls, other classes for the mill girls, usually giving Saturday afternoons and one or two nights in the week to the latter, and still other classes for grown up women. They teach plain sewing and dressmaking, embroidery and fancy work, hat making, rug making, basketry and raffia work. In fact, anything which any member of their classes shows an interest in or desires to make, they take up with enthusiasm. They organize social clubs, give parties and entertainments, valentine parties, Washington's birthday parties, Easter egg hunts, picnics and ice cream suppers.

They have garden classes and tomato clubs; teach the children how to raise fruits and vegetables and then how to can and preserve them. They visit every family in the village and form close, personal friendships; advise the women on their domestic problems, often help them to make their purchases judiciously and economically. They make the new families in the village feel at home; visit the sick, look after the poor. In short, they go about helping and befriending, elevating the aims and ideals of the people and constantly inspiring them to higher standards.

Many overseers and superintendents remember the day when front yards were ornamented with tin cans or old bottles stuck half way into the ground



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to form an edging, and many a yard contained an egg tree, the dead limb of a tree stuck in the ground with egg shells on the protruding branches. This was regarded by some as very ornamental. Soon, after the coming of the welfare worker, all this ugliness disappeared. No rule was made against it, order given to remove it, but the people were inspired with higher ideas of the sublime and beautiful and of their own accord came to discard these things. They began to clean up premises, to plant green lawns and flower beds, to burn their trash and make their dwellings more homelike and attractive. They began to dress more neatly, to choose more wholesome foods, to lead clean, healthy lives and to fill their spare hours with useful pastimes and recreations. They came more and more to patronize the village library, to attend illustrated lectures of travels in foreign countries and to take an interest in what was going on in the world about them.

The welfare department of a mill is chiefly occupied with the women and children, for through these the tone and standard of the community is established. But many mill do a great deal independently for their boys and men. They organize clubs and provide recreation rooms. Some of the mills have branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. Some have gymnasiums, bowling alleys, baths. Some have established mutual benefit associations for their employees. The Southern mill operatives are great lodge folks and have their own chapters of the various orders. They are great church people and the churches in any mill village deservedly receive a great deal of help and encouragement from the mill management, for the church going element in a mill village, as a rule, includes the best element in the community.

Many of the mills have their own brass bands and ball teams. These afford not only a great deal of healthful recreation to those who participate, but are the pleasure and the pride of the whole village.

Of course, the maintenance of all these things, the keeping up of street forces, of the schools, the welfare department, the club house and recreation rooms, all requires a large outlay on the part of the mills and some have been inclined to hesitate and ask whether it is an investment that pays.

Things like this are not always intended to pay. There are lots of things men do for the pride and satisfaction of doing them, and the enjoyment they get in watching the results. But as a matter of fact, it is an investment that does pay. The result does not appear in dollars and cents, but nevertheless it is there and it is in the profit and loss account, even if you cannot see it or itemize it. It appears in the increased efficiency of the entire working force. People who live good, clean, healthy lives, who are happy and contented in their home surroundings, who live in a cheerful environment, who have interests and ideals outside of their routine work, who take a pride in the institution they are connected with, work better, more intelligently, more loyally and more effectively than those who do not. The best mill families seek out communities where these advantages are possible, they settle down there and

stay there, and when good times are too good, so good that there is a scarcity of help and not enough to go around, it is the mills with the reputation of treating their help best that have the least trouble in keeping their looms and spindles going.

### Reports.

Government reports relating to the cotton crop for the early part of the season will be confined entirely to those issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. The first of these will be due at noon on Tuesday, June 4, giving the condition of the crop compared with normal as of May 25. From that time forward there will be monthly reports of condition, and one acreage report due July 1. Besides the department's reports on the growing crop, the Census Bureau begins a series of 14 reports with the advent of the picking season, which coincides with the opening of the commercial crop year. Ten of these reports will show the progress of ginning, beginning with Aug. 31, whose corresponding date of publication is Sept. 29; and four of the reports will relate to supply and distribution.

Below is the corrected schedule of census cotton reports, applying to the crop year beginning Sept. 1, 1912:

Cotton reports to be issued during the season of 1912-13:

Subject of Report:

Ginning . . . . . Aug. 31 Sept. 9  
Supply and distri. Aug. 32 Sept. 26

Ginning . . . . .	Sept. 24	Oct. 2
Ginning . . . . .	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Ginning . . . . .	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Supply and distri.	Oct. 31	Nov. 25
Ginning . . . . .	Nov. 13	Nov. 21
Ginning . . . . .	Nov. 30	Dec. 9
Ginning . . . . .	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
Ginning . . . . .	Dec. 31	Jan. 9
Supply and distri.	Dec. 31	Jan. 25
Ginning . . . . .	Jan. 15	Jan. 23
Ginning . . . . .	Feb. 28	Mar. 20
Supply and distri.	Feb. 28	Mar. 25

Beginning with September the Bureau available information regarding the season's production and distribution of this count constitute the most basic factors in staple.

Beginning with September the Bureau of the Census will make two reports monthly for a period of five successive months on the ginning output and the commercial movements of the domestic cotton supply. The object of these reports is to inform the producers, the trade and manufacturers of the essential fact as to production and distribution of available resources of raw cotton. The figures included are actual enumerations, rather than estimates of totals, and on that account constitute the most basic factors in available information regarding the season's production and distribution of this staple.



## Among Those Present

The following is a partial list of those who were present at the Greensboro meeting of the Southern Textile Association:

Abernathy, F. L., overseer of spinning, Monbo, N. C.  
Akerstrom, R., bleacher and dyer, Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Arnold, L. L., editor of Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.  
Armfield, R. H., overseer carding, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Allen, Sam, night carder and spinner, Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.



Caesar Cone,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Boyd, H. H., Gen'l Supt. Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Barnes, E. T., overseer spinning, Granby Mill, Columbia, S. C.  
Buice, J. D., Supt. Chadwick and Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.  
Black, W. A., Greensboro, N. C.  
Barber, T. I., Supt. Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.  
Buck, R. E., Arnold Hoffman Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Bruton, W. B., Supt. Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C.  
Bahn, G. F., Brown St. Onge Co., Providence, R. I.  
C. R. Brumby, overseer spinning, Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.  
Barnes, H. A., with Hunter & Bangle, Denim, N. C.  
Buck, L. W., Arnold Hoffman & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Boone, W. G., overseer of packing, Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.  
Bangle, Jas., Supt. Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Clark, David, editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Craig, R. H., Supt. Harriett Mills, Henderson, N. C.  
Covington, I. B., Supt. Albion, Mt. Holly and Tuckasee Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.  
Cates, J. W., overseer carding, East Durham, N. C.  
Cromer, J. S., Seydel Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Chandler, C. L., overseer of weaving, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
Cottingham, A. H., Supt. Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.  
Clayton, W. R., master mechanic, Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Carter, A. B., Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., Athens, Ga.  
Cobb, F. G., Supt. Iman (S. C.) Mills.  
Costello, T. M., president Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Chadwick, F. R., Colwell Gidard Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Carrigan, J. E., Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Cobb, F. W., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.  
Campbell, J. M., machinist, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Callaway, W. D., overseer beaming White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Dilling, Marshall, Supt. Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
Dobbins, B. J., Gen. Supt. Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.  
De Croix, F. W., Textile Manufacturer, Charlotte, N. C.  
Edwards, J. O., overseer carding, Pell City, Ala.  
Ennis, W. R. Jr., overseer spinning Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.  
Escott, G. S., president Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.  
Etters, K. C., overseer weaving, Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.  
Estlow, Grant, Supt. Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Fairbanks, E. A., Providence Dry Salters Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Fowler, J. A., Supt. Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.



Z. H. Mangum,  
Gibsonville, N. C.

Foster, Dr. E. H. T., International Sec. Industrial Dept. Y. M. C. A., Charlotte, N. C.  
Guillett, A. M., Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Gardner, T. E., Supt. White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Gilbert, R. K., Corn Products Refining Co., Richmond, Va.  
Gray, J. L., Supt. Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
Greer, W. S., master mechanic, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Gallimore, J. S., outside overseer White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Humphries, J. E., Dary Ring Traveler Co., Walhalla, S. C.  
Hendricks, T. E., overseer weaving, Lockhart, S. C.  
Horner, J. M., overseer dyeing, Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

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Haas, Dr. J. C., E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Harden, J. E., Sec. Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Hedgepath, D. B., Holt Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Henley, L. A., overseer weaving, Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.  
Herrin, E. C., overseer spinning, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
Hill, D. H., Jr., associate editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Hunter, S. R., overseer beaming, Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Iler, J. J., Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Iler, H. H., assistant Supt. Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.  
Johnson, J. E., Superintendent Neely Mfg. Co., Yorkville, S. C.  
Jenkins, J. H., overseer carding, Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.  
King, G. T., master mechanic, Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.  
Lefort, E. J., dyer, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Landau, A. K., with A. H. Washburn, Charlotte, N. C.  
Lowry, W. L., Supt. Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills.  
Ledbetter, J. U., Keystone Lubricant Co., Connelly Springs, N. C.  
Mangum, C. L., overseer slashing, Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.  
Meekins, J. H., carder and spinner, Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Maloney, J. J., Supt. Holt Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Martin, L. C., carder Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
May, S. V., dyer, Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.  
May, G. H., dyer, Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Melchor, Guy L., with Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.  
Monty, W. H., president Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Mauney, C. N., overseer weaving Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
McEntire, T. M., Supt. Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
McAllister, E. A. B., carder, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
McClure, S. L., carder and spinner, Oakdale Mills, Jamestown, N. C.  
Moore, G. E., Supt. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.  
MacRae, Cameron, Arbol Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
McCracken, E. R., designer, Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
McEntire, J. H., spinner, Phoenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.  
Norris, W. H., Supt. Kinston (N. C.) Mills.  
Norris, O. A., carder and spinner, Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.  
O'Pry, W. F., spinner, Deep River Mills, No. 1, Randleman, N. C.  
Ousley, M. U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.  
Page, F. L., Odell Hdwe. Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Preddy, C. H., overseer warping, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Parks, P. B., Supt. Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.  
Petty, S. T., overseer spinning, Fries, Va.  
Prince, W. A., with Saco Pettee Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Robinson, E. C., asst. spinner, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
Roberts, J. R., asst. supt., Cora Mills, King's Mountain, N. C.  
Randleman, C. C., with Modoc Sizing Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Rose, A. J., Supt. Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills.  
Rose, B. M., Supt. E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C.  
Riddle, J. L., overseer spinning, Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Roberson, W. C., assistant spinner, Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills.  
Richardson, W. B. Jr., Supt. Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.  
Stone, M. G., Gen. Supt. Pacolet Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Simpson, G. G., Editor Textile Manufacturer, Charlotte, N. C.  
Scruggs, R. P. Jr., Supt. Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.  
Sherrard, W. M., Supt. Williamston (S. C.) Mills.  
Stevens, W. A., overseer spinning, Durham Mfg. Co., E. Durham, N. C.  
Smith, W. H., overseer weaving Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.  
Sims, R. E., overseer weaving, Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Shirley, H. A., overseer carding, Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.  
Stone, Geo. P., Supt. Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
Stout, G. P., overseer finishing, Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.  
Thomason, L. W., with Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.  
Taylor, W. C., overseer carding, Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.  
Taylor, C. D., Naitnoal Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.  
Thomas, S. C., Seydel Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Touchstone, S. G., Supt. Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.  
Thomason, J. V., overseer weaving, Victory Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Warner, H. W., Supt. Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.  
Wallace, T. B., Supt. Dunear Mill, Greenville, S. C.  
Wray, Rush T., DeHaven Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Witherspoon, Geo., Textile Manufacturer, Charlotte, N. C.  
Williams, W. N., Supt. Laboratory Mills, Southside, N. C.  
Wagstaff, O. L., Supt. Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.  
Westbrook, R. H., Buckeye Electric Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Webb, Thos. H., Mgr. Erwin Mills, Duke, N. C.  
Wright, J. B., Supt. Enoree (S. C.) Mills.  
Walker, G. W., Dary Ring Traveler Co., Pelzer, S. C.  
White, J. B., Elizabeth City, N. C.  
Whitehead, J. W., Supt. Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.  
Wright, C. W., overseer weaving, Nokomis Mill, Lexington, N. C.  
Wood, W. A., Supt. Degardo Mills, Wilmington, N. C.  
Wolf, E. V., Asst. Eng. White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.  
York, W. C., Supt. Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

#### What He Needed.

The amateur golfer had not been doing very well, and towards the close of the round he turned to the caddie and said:  
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"I don't know, sir," was the reply.  
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Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.



# Economy in Operating a Spinning Room

T. M. McEntire before Southern Textile Association.

In discussing a subject of this kind we must realize that the experience of the spinning room overseer is as varied as the number of spinning rooms. There is no doubt that those of us who have spent some time in this department of mill work differ as to many details, still every one who has been successful has found there are certain important things in operating a spinning room that must be recognized and dealt with in only one way. One of the most important things in operating a spinning room is that the overseer should be a good manager of help. He should be a machinist, not simply one who has served an apprenticeship for a stated length of time, but one who can understand and apply the principles of machinery to any machine, one who can recognize the merits of a new invention and then so govern its operations that its best service may be attained. One who does not possess this qualification may by employing skillful help and other devices appear successful for a time, but sooner or later the false shell which surrounds him will give way, and prove to him the necessity of mechanic ability in the operation of a spinning room.

An important factor in this department of the mill work is the help. The day is near at hand when the mill with the most skillful help, is the mill that will be most successful in its output, and no where does this count as much as in the spinning room, due in great measure to the large percentage of children in this department.

There is a mutual relation of respect that must exist between the overseers, second hands, section hands and help, that goes to make up in a great part of the success of the room. The overseer, second hands, section hands (and especially the overseer), must at all times so conduct themselves as to command the respect and confidence of those under them and of the people of the community in which they live. Unfulfilled promises, partiality and immorality on the part of the overseer or second hand makes an organization impossible and without a good organization there can be no success. Similar conduct must be demanded of the help.

Right here in the South, we have the best help in the United States, and the responsibility that they are not a great deal better than they are rest on those in authority over them. We are continually trying to move our help from one mill to another. We should discourage this as it is detrimental to the help and to the mill.

In order to obtain the best results from the frames, they should be lined and leveled about every eighteen months to two years. Steel rolls should be taken out and cleaned about every eight or ten months. If this is done as it should be, we would save from a fourth to a third of horse power per frame. The cost of leveling and lining a frame should be about a dollar and twenty cents a frame. The cost of cleaning the steel rolls for two years should be near three dollars. This will clean your steel rolls three times in two years. The total cost of leveling and lining the frame, and the total cost of cleaning your steel rolls three times in two years would be about four dollars and twenty cents. Suppose your power cost you eighteen dollars per H. P. (this is placing the cost of power at a low figure, in most mills it cost a great deal more), after you have paid out \$4.20 for lining and leveling your frame, and cleaning the steel rolls, you have a saving for the mill of about \$1.75 per year, figuring your H. P. at \$18.00, or a saving for the mill of \$3.60 in two years. In addition to saving power it will prolong the life of the frames to have them lined and leveled properly and your steel rolls cleaned. While you are saving power, you are saving your frames and your belting. After the frame is properly lined and leveled, the spindles should be plumbed. Before proceeding to plumb the spindles the overseer should have the spindle plumber go over his spindles and see that there are no crooked spindles in the frame. The proper way to plumb spindles is to let the travis run up as high as it will go. The spindle plumber should be in possession of two sets, one for setting his rings at the top and one for setting them at the bottom. After the spindle plumber has placed all of his spindles at the top, the travis should be run as low as it will go without touching the ring rails. After the ring rail has been run to the bottom, the spindle plumber should loosen the nut which

holds the bolster to the spindle rail, and pack with paper between the bolster and spindle rail where the ring comes nearest to the set. When the proper amount of paper is placed under the base at the bottom the spindle will be perpendicular, or in other words in the center of the ring, when the travis is at the top and also when it is at the bottom. After the spindle has been plumbed, the guide wires should be set to it. When this is done the overseer of the room should look over every spindle, both at the top and the bottom before starting the frame. After the spindles have been properly plumbed once, the process should be repeated in fifteen to eighteen months. It will require about half the time to plumb the spindles the second time that it did the first. The cost of plumbing the spindles and setting the guide wires is usually about \$2.50 to \$3.00 per frame. When this is done as it should be, with ordinary care in operating the frame, you will obtain much better results. It will increase the strength of the yarn if the spindle is set to the center of the ring both bottom and top. If the spindle is out of the center at the top or bottom this will incline to wear the ring more on one side than the other, and this will cause your travelers to give out much quicker. If the spindles are set both at the top and bottom in the center of the ring, I believe that I would be safe in saying, that the amount of waste saved in the spooler room in warping, and in the weave room, would twice pay for the cost of plumbing the spindles. In addition to this the increase of production in the weave room, if it is a cloth mill, and the strength and evenness of your yarn if it is a spinning mill, would more than pay you for your expense and trouble.

## TENSION OF THE BANDS.

The tying on of the bands is a very important thing. It is essential that all the spindle bands on a ring frame should be of the same tension, or as near that as it is possible to tie them. The bands should be fairly tight, but not so tight as to put an excess strain on the spindle. If this is allowed it will prove detrimental both to the spindle and to the bands and more power will be required to drive the spindle. On the other hand, the bands must not be so slack as to prevent the spindle being driven the correct number of revolutions per minute, as this causes soft spun yarn and soft built bobbins and the end will be constantly breaking down. This, of course, will increase your waste account.

Another cause of waste in the spooler room, which is made in the spinning room is tangled bobbins which are made by lifting rods sticking up. Some mills have more troubles with this than others. A good method is to oil the lifting rods with a light lubricating oil, something similar to the oil you use on spindles, about once each day. If this is properly done you will have no trouble with tangled yarn and stuck up lifting rods. It will decrease your waste account at least from three and a half to five per cent in the spooler room. Of course oiling the lifting rods would naturally cause the spinner to do a little more cleaning than he otherwise would do.

## DOFFING OF THE FRAMES.

Doffers should not be allowed to break down more than two to five ends to the side in doffing. The overseer should not allow the doffers to let the frame stop before they are ready to doff. Every doffer should piece up his own ends. The doffers should be arranged four to the set and not over six doffers to the set, with one head doffer. The overseer should not allow the frames to run any length of time without piecing up their ends where they have been doffing. About once each week the overseer should have the doffers to clean all the strings and yarn off of the spindles. If this is properly done it will help the overseer to hold his waste account down.

The overseer should so arrange the section hands that the section hands would have enough spare time during the day to look over and examine the rolls of two frames, and if there should be any bad ones in the frame, the section hand should take them out and place new ones in their stead. Sometimes rolls that should be taken out will run for several days before the spinner will

(Continued on Page 18.)

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weaving costs

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**READVILLE, MASS.**

Fred H. White Southern Agent

- - Charlotte, N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

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D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 4

### Other Papers Next Week.

We regret that for lack of space we must omit from this issue some of the papers read at the Greensboro meeting. Those which are omitted will be published next week.

### Directory Data.

Last week we sent out the blanks for the data which we need for the August 1st, 1912, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills.

Most of the mills have responded promptly by returning the blanks with all the information asked, but some mills have not yet replied.

From past experience we know that data from ninety per cent of the mills is much easier to obtain than from the remaining ten per cent and we make a special request, of those mills that have not replied, to do so promptly.

We endeavor to make Clark's Directory as accurate as possible and we must have verified data from every mill.

### The Greensboro Meeting.

Those who attended the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Greensboro, N. C., on last Saturday will join us in the opinion that it was the best meeting of the association that has ever been held.

The attendance was not as large as it should have been due to the failure of the men from nearby mills to attend but by reason of the large number of South Carolina men present it reached approximately two hundred.

The papers read were unusually good and every feature of the meeting was a complete success.

The primary reason for the success was Mr. Caesar Cone president of the Proximity Mfg. Co. and White Oak Mills, of Greensboro.

Too much cannot be said of the interest which Mr. Cone took in the meeting and of the lavish entertainment which he provided. Another factor who should be mentioned was F. L. Page, of the Odell Hardware Co., who as a member of the local entertainment committee did much for the pleasure of the members of the association.

The first session was called to order at 10 a. m and Mayor Murphy of Greensboro delivered an eloquent Address of Welcome. A response to the Address of Welcome

was made by the no less eloquent T. B. Wallace, superintendent of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., who in his remarks called attention to the development of fine goods manufacturing in the South.

President M. G. Stone, of Spartanburg, S. C., delivered the annual address of the president which received close attention.

The meeting then adjourned and the members were conveyed to the White Oak Mills by special cars.

The White Oak Mill and their surroundings were inspected by the members of the association and it was the general opinion that those mills have no superiors and few equals in this country.

Supt. T. E. Gardner took great interest in showing the members through his mills and received many congratulations upon the evidences of his high grade management. When the members finally emerged from the vast buildings they were greeted by the White Oak band which furnished music then and also at the lunch.

A photograph of the members was next taken near the mill store and after a short time a call for lunch was given.

### The Lunch.

The lunch was given in the spacious and well ventilated assembly hall of the White Oak Mills. There were eight long tables which were well filled by the two hundred men present.

The officers of the association and Messrs. Caesar and Bernard Cone were seated together at one end of center table.

A more delightful and enjoyable lunch could not have been prepared. Fried chickens, mutton, ham, potatoes, etc., were the main items with lemonade, ice water and coffee. This was followed by ice cream, cake, fruit and cigars and there was nothing more that could have been desired. Not only was the lunch abundant and well prepared but it was served by about twenty of the best looking mill girls that it has ever been our pleasure to see. They were attired in neat white dresses and as they moved among the tables, added much to the attractiveness of the scene.

At the close of the lunch when the cigars were brought in Mr. Caesar Cone was introduced and made an interesting and instructive talk upon "The Relation of the Superintendents and Overseers to the Mills."

A. B. Carter, the orator of the association, responded with a few words in appreciation of the entertainment which Mr. Cone had furnished.

On motion and by unanimous vote Caesar Cone was then made an honorary member of the Southern Textile Association for life.

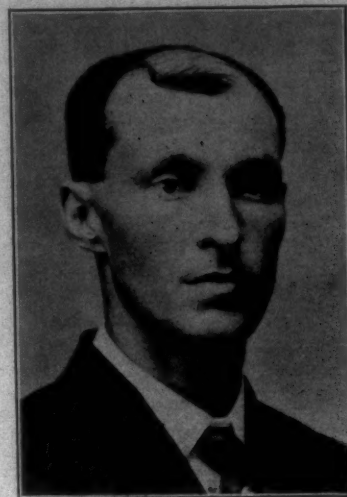
### Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:15 p. m. in the White Oak assembly hall and President Stone announced that the first thing on the program would be the election of president.

T. B. Wallace was placed in nomination by A. H. Cottingham, of Union, S. C., but arose and asked that his name be withdrawn as he thought the president should be

from North Carolina this time. He placed in nomination Z. H. Mangum, of Gibsonville, N. C.

T. M. McEntire, of Gastonia, N. C., was placed in nomination by Marshall Dilling of his town. Albert Escott, F. W. De Croix and Rush Wray were appointed tellers and after collecting the ballots retired to count them.



President

T. M. McEntire,  
Gastonia, N. C.

While they were out a paper was read by T. M. McEntire on "The Most Important Things in Spinning." After which there was some discussion.

The tellers returned and announced that as a result of the vote T. M. McEntire, superintendent of the Lory Mills, Gastonia, N. C., had been elected president by a small majority.

A vote was then taken for vice presidents and six gentlemen were nominated. Each members was instructed to cast his vote for four men and the tellers retired with the ballots.

A paper by W. S. Dean on "Carding" was in his absence, read by G. Simpson.

The tellers returned and announced that those receiving the highest vote for vice presidents were Z. H. Mangum, Gibsonville, N. C.; T. B. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Quinlan, Cedartown, Ga., and I. B. Covington, Mt. Holly, N. C., and they were declared to be the vice presidents in the order named.

A paper of unusual merit was then read by Bernard Cone on "Some Phases of Welfare Work."

The election of the secretary and the treasurer was next held and G. S. Escott and David Clark were unanimously re-elected. W. H. Hardeman, of Newberry, S. C., was unanimously elected chairman of the Board of Governors.

Nominations were then in order for the four members of the Board of Governors whose term expired and the names of seven men were placed before the convention.

When the tellers retired to count the ballots a paper was read by W. A. Black on "Fine and Fancy Weaving."

The tellers returned and announced that A. B. Carter, Athens, (Continued on page 11)



## PERSONAL NEWS

E. W. Holbrook has been elected president of the Brookford (N. C.) Mill.

John E. Harvey has resigned as overseer of dyeing at Hope Mills, N. C.

Rufe Ellington has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Mill No. 2, Randleman, N. C.

York Gray has resigned his position as master mechanic at the Atlas Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Love Jenkins has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Atlas Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. H. Arrington is now overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

B. C. Roberts has become superintendent of the Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, Tenn.

J. E. Yarborough has resigned as superintendent of the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

J. B. Parker has resigned as superintendent of the Taylor Mill of the Bibb Mfg. Co., at Reynolds, Ga.

Grant Estlow has accepted the position of superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Henry Kestler is now superintendent of the Rolin Mfg. Co., Lincoln, N. C.

H. B. Whitehead is now superintendent of the Augusta (Ga.) Factory.

C. L. Faulkner has accepted the position of superintendent of the Toccoa (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

I. F. Hausholder is now superintendent of the Cohankus Mfg. Co., Paducah, Ky.

J. F. Clark has resigned as superintendent of the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga.

C. R. Day is now superintendent of the Sutherland Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

B. B. Fleming is now superintendent of the Conneross Mills, Anderson, S. C.

R. C. McCall, Jr., has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. Duncan has accepted the position of superintendent of the Princeton Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

Geo. Miller is now overseer of spinning at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

J. M. Fowlkes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

John T. Cothran has been promoted to overseer of the cloth room at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Mills.

William Stevens has been promoted from assistant to engineer at the Holt-Granite Mills, Burlington, N. C.

E. C. Taylor has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

N. M. Neal, of South Carolina, is now overseer of weaving at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

H. H. McGee has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

R. P. Gossett has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Enoree (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

A. M. Carr of the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills has returned from an extensive trip through Western territory.

L. H. Beck has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Georgia Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Fred White, Southern representative of the Stafford Co., has been called to Saco, Maine, by the serious illness of his father.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
<b>MASON MACHINE WORKS</b>		
TAUNTON, MASS.		
EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Charlotte, N. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES		MULES, LOOMS.

Chas. Downes, of Pineville, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at Alta Vista, Va.

R. E. Smith has accepted the position of superintendent of the Richmond Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. J. Edwards has been promoted from night overseer to superintendent of the Taylor Mill at Reynolds, Ga.

R. H. Brazeale, master mechanic at the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., was badly hurt last week by falling from a scaffold.

R. S. Walker has resigned as roller coverer at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., and is now at Whitmire, S. C.

J. F. Thompson has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning and winding at Bon Air, Ala.

Jno. Blair has resigned as overseer of spinning at Bon Air, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

David Matthews has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of slashing at the same mill.

Dudley Pittman has resigned as carder and spinner at St. Paul, N. C., to become overseer of spinning on colored work at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

J. O. Brown has resigned as overseer of carding, at the Hanes Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C., to engage in the mercantile business at Columbia, S. C. He was married shortly before leaving for his new home.

A. E. Bell, overseer of twisting and spooling with the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., has taken charge of the winding also.

W. W. King has resigned as card grinder at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., and is now second hand at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Clyde M. James has resigned as overseer of carding at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., and returned to his home in Taunton, Mass.

T. B. Rector has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., and accepted similar position at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

M. P. Stack has resigned as overseer of carding at the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., and accepted similar position with the Brogon Mills, of the same place.

D. E. Madden has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Ninety Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and accepted similar position at the Laurens (S. C.) Mills.

W. H. Manning has resigned as overseer of winding at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., and accepted similar position with the Cohanett Mills, Taunton, Mass.

J. C. Clark has resigned his position at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., and is now overseer of the cloth room at the Enoree (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. M. Hatch, who some time ago tendered his resignation as secretary and treasurer of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., has reconsidered the matter and will remain at McColl.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



## Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

### Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

## STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Hickory, N. C.**—It is reported here that the Ivey Mills Company will build another cotton mill.

**Reynolds, Ga.**—Night work has been discontinued at the Taylor Mill of the Bibb Mfg. Co.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The Park Cotton Mills which have been idle for about four years will be started up again in September.

**Dallas, Texas.**—It is reported here that the Consumers Lignite Company will erect a small plant for the manufacture of cotton goods.

**Covington, Ga.**—N. S. Turner of Covington, has installed the Kinthead Apparatus for aligning and leveling shafting.

**Elizabethtown, Tenn.**—The Tennessee Cotton Mill has sold its plant and equipment to the Tennessee Line & Twine Co., of this place and has gone out of business.

**Roanoke, Va.**—The Twine Mill Corporation will add more spinning machinery, the approximate cost to be \$10,000. The contracts have been awarded.

**Piedmont, S. C.**—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company is preparing to raise their mill dam about 18 inches. The material is on hand and the work will start immediately.

**Norfolk, Va.**—The Union Cotton Bagging Company have increased their capital stock from \$115,000 to \$232,000 and have reduced their outstanding stock from \$250,000 to \$232,000.

**Yarmouth, N. C.**—The Cosmos Cotton Company are making plans for an addition to their plant, comprising 8,000 new spindles and 80 new looms, making their total equipment 20,000 spindles and 183 looms.

**Richmond, Texas.**—H. Shannon of this place, proposes to install machinery for the manufacture of hosiery twine, towelling, etc., from cotton gin waste and to manufacture rugs from old carpets.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The report that the American Manufacturing Co. would enlarge their mill is an error. The company is building a warehouse to increase their storage facilities.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Carolina Mills have placed an order with J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, for the complete equipment of machinery for 13,000 spindle addition for which they are now constructing the buildings. This equipment includes Potter & Johnston pickers and cards, Woonsocket drawing and roving, Fales & Jenks spinning and Entwistle warpers.

**Glovers, Ga.**—The name of the Juliette Milling & Glovers Mfg. Co. has been changed to the Juliette Milling Co. S. R. Jacques is president and J. N. Birch is secretary and treasurer.

**Douglasville, Ga.**—The Lois Cotton Mills will add 20 looms to their plant, the contract having been awarded. They will also erect an additional building. At present this company is operating an equipment of 20,480 spindles and 500 looms on the production of sheeting.

**Columbus, Ga.**—F. B. Gordon, president of the Columbus Mfg. Co., has returned from a business trip to New York and Boston. Asked as to business conditions he stated that the mill was fully employed on a profitable basis and that the usual dividend would be paid.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Brandon Mills have closed with J. H. Mayes, Southern Agent, for Potter & Johnston lappers and Woonsocket roving machinery for the 7,000 spindle addition which they are now making to their mill.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—A new carding machine has been installed at the Chadwick Mill for trial. It has some modern improvements which would seem to make a trial worth while. The company has also installed a lightning arrester for the protection of the mill, which is run by electricity.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The officials of the Unity Cotton Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills and Unity Spinning Mills will let the contract soon for a handsome and commodious building to be used as an auditorium and union church by the operatives of their mills. The building will be located conveniently to all three mills, will be of handsome design, with inclined floor and comfortable seats.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The complete organization of the King Cotton Mills Corporation which was recently organized and has taken over the Bellevue Mill No. 1, of this place is as follows:

H. D. Eichelberger, Richmond, Va., president; Thomas J. Jeffress, Richmond, Va., treasurer; J. C. King, Burlington, N. C., vice-president and general manager; J. M. Browning, Burlington, secretary.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The Parker Mills will pay the usual quarterly dividends today, the last quarter of the fiscal year having ended on June 30. The quarterly dividend will total \$128,000.

On its preferred stock, which amounts to \$6,200,000, the Parker Mills company will pay a dividend today of 1 1/2 per cent. and on its \$2,000,000 of guaranteed stock the company will pay 1 3/4 per cent.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—The Knoxville Knitting Mills have now in process of installation a number of new machines which will increase their production almost 50 per cent for the coming season. They are also increasing their dye house equipment.

**Harriman, Tenn.**—A \$1000,00 plant for knitting hosiery will be established here under the title of the Harriman Hosiery Mills. This company has been organized and has purchased site for its plant. Its organizers are C. E. Hendrick, Sam J. Sparks, Robert B. Cassell and W. A. Rockwell, of Harriman; Garnett Andrews, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. A. Wright, of Knoxville, Tenn.; James F. Tarwater, and Thomas Tarwater, of Rockwood, Tenn.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—It is reported here that the Des Moines Knitting Mills will enlarge their business by establishing a number of branches where the help needed is more available than at that present plant. About three years ago the company erected a branch plant at Boone, Ia., and their new plan is to establish similar plants at favorable points. The present output of the Des Moines plant is about 24,000 stockings per day, in one hundred varieties of styles. At the Boone plant about 100 operatives are given employment, the production there being 300 pairs of hose daily. The concern is capitalized at \$200,000, the officers being H. M. Rollins, president; S. P. Kneeland, treasurer; R. E. Rollins, secretary.

**Shawmut, Alabama.**—Further announcement concerning the details of the enlargements and improvements to the Shawmut plant of the West Point Manufacturing Co. states that the new equipment will include 5,408 spinning spindles, 36 cards and preparatory machinery from the Howard & Bullough American Machinery Co., Pawtucket; warpers and spoolers from the Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass; looms from the Lowell Machine Shops, Lowell; electric motors from the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh. The West Point management has also bought a 2,000-kilowatt Curtiss turbine and generator, necessary transformers, etc., for its steam-electric plant at Langdale, Ala., as an auxiliary to present hydro-electric plant.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Plans are now being formulated by E. V. Finlayson, who is president and treasurer of the E. V. Finlayson Manufacturing Company, to make men's overalls, work shirts and automobile suits. This new company will be known as the American Overall Company, and will commence business with a capital of \$25,000.

A new factory building will be erected with four floors. Two of

these floors will be used by the E. V. Finlayson Manufacturing Company, for making men's pants, and the other two floors by the American Overall Company.

Both companies will be under the same management, and the same selling force will dispose of their product.

Part of the stock has been subscribed, and as soon as all is taken the new company will erect its new factory building and commence business.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The real estate, buildings and machinery of the Anderson Mattress and Spring Bed company were sold at auction Monday morning. The only bid was that of G. M. Tolly, who bid in the property for \$10,000. The stock of goods manufactured and unmanufactured were not included in this sale, but will be disposed of and the proceeds go to the stockholders.

The plant cost \$26,000, including real estate. Besides the mattress and spring bed factory a large overall factory was operated in connection, which turned out a number of products.

The old stockholders will realize about 75 cents on the dollar for their stock.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Armstrong Cotton Mills Company is the name of Gastonia's seventeenth mill, the new one promoted by Col. C. B. Armstrong. At a meeting of the stockholders Saturday a charter from the Secretary of State was applied for and as soon as this comes an organization will be effected and officers and directors named. The authorized capital is \$200,000.

The list of stockholders is as follows: C. B. Armstrong, R. B. Babington, A. K. Winget, A. G. Myers, W. H. Adams, R. G. Rankin, D. M. Jones & Co., J. White Ware, C. M. Dunn, J. W. Carroll, C. J. Webb, L. D. Gribble, Long Bros., W. T. Rankin, C. C. Armstrong, Spencer Lumber Co., J. R. Rankin, Dr. J. M. Sloan, A. C. Jones, P. R. Huffstetler, Dr. McG. Anders, J. W. Timberlake, B. H. Parker and J. H. Mayes.

Plans and preparations are now being made for work to begin on the structure. It is hoped to have the mill finished and ready for business by the first of October.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Gilreath Manufacturing Co., was sold at public auction Friday morning for the sum of \$2,300. The property was bid in by C. F. Haynesworth, attorney, for one of the creditors.

The sale included the machinery and a small stock of goods. The building at the corner of River and Hammett streets occupied lately by the concern was not the property of the company, and, therefore, was not included in the deal.

Several months ago, it will be remembered, a number of the credit-



ors of the Gilreath Manufacturing company brought action against the concern to satisfy certain accounts.

Fred W. Simmes was appointed receiver for the company, and at a recent term of the court, an order was passed ordering the property sold to satisfy the claims of the creditors.

The name of the creditor purchasing the property was not divulged. Bankruptcy proceedings were never filed against the concern, as the trouble did not lie in that direction.

As is generally known, the company manufactured underwear.

#### Steve Lowe Visits England.

Stephen C. Lowe, of Boston, Mass., sole agent for John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., textile machinery manufacturers, sailed last week from Boston for England with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he is a member.

#### J. P. Delahunty Dead.

A. H. Washburn, of Charlotte, has received news of the death of Mr. J. P. Delahunty, Jr., of Pittston, Pa., which occurred at his home there Friday night. The deceased was the head of the Delhunty Dyeing Machine Company of Pittston, Pa., of which Mr. Washburn is Southern representative.

#### Hand Hurt in Belt.

John Boyd, an employee at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, while adjusting a belt in the engine room last week, had his hand badly lacerated when the belt he was fixing broke and hit the member. It was at first thought the hand would have to be amputated, but it is mending nicely, and will soon be in good shape again.

#### May Build Mill in China.

It is reported that Andrew E. Moore, president of the Citizens National Bank of Gastonia and manager of the Mayes Mfg. Co., and the Loray Mills has been asked by the Dukes of the former tobacco trust to go to China and build and operate a large cotton mill for them in the far Orient. Should Mr. Moore accept such an offer, doubtless he would pick his mill bosses from the Piedmont section.

#### Receiver for Cherokee Hosiery Mill.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed Friday with John C. Printup, deputy clerk of the U. S. Court, against the Cherokee Hosiery Mills of Rome, Ga.

Referee W. S. Rowell appointed John M. Graham as receiver and



### Just in Passing

Competition is a peculiar thing. It may make enemies out of lifelong friends—if it's a political contest.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has met competition in but one way; the only way, in fact. It has delivered the goods, and where it hasn't, and I admit that there were things at first that we did not get on to, our education did not cost our customers a penny.

The great big business world is ruthless in its judgments of service rendered, and unless the service is rendered somebody loses.

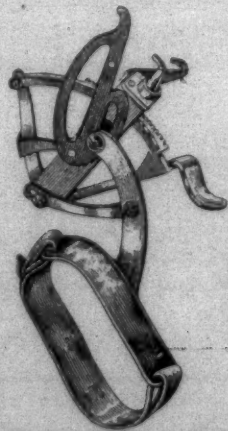
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Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

authorized the receiver to operate the mill, and it will be continued under his direction. Orders will be filled and the operatives will be kept at work by Receiver Graham.

It is expected that the present state of affairs will prove but temporary, and that the mills will within a short time secure a satisfactory adjustment of matters.

#### Drowned in Catawba River.

Gad Cannon and Jeff Fisher, two young mill operatives of Mount Holly, N. C., were drowned in the Catawba river, three miles from that place about 10 o'clock Saturday morning. They were in the river seining for fish, in company with three other Mount Holly men, one a brother to one of the drowned men.

They were at Mountain Island shoals three miles from Mt. Holly at a point where the water is exceedingly swift. In some manner Cannon and Fisher got beyond their depth and the swift current swept them down to death. The other members of the party were powerless to save them and had to stand by and see their companions drown.

#### Dividend Day at Greenville, S. C.

Monday was dividend day at Greenville, S. C.

The directors of the Parker Cotton Mills held a meeting Saturday afternoon and declared a dividend. The company paid a quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent on \$2,000,000 guaranteed stock and a dividend of 1 1-2 per cent on \$6,200,000 preferred stock. The total dividend amounted to \$128,000.

The Woodside Cotton Mills paid a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on \$1,200,000 stock.

The Pelzer Mills paid a 5 per cent dividend on \$1,000,000 stock, aggregating \$50,000.

The American Spinning Company has declared a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on \$250,000 preferred stock and 4 per cent on \$350,000 common stock.

The Brandon Mill paid a dividend of 3 per cent on \$900,000 stock.

The Carolina Mill paid a dividend of 3 per cent on \$150,000 stock.

The Poe Mfg. Co. declared a dividend of 4 per cent on \$1,000,000 aggregating \$40,000.

The Conestee Mill Saturday declared a dividend of 3 per cent on \$200,000 stock.

The Mills Mfg. Co. declared a dividend of 3 per cent on \$452,400 stock, the whole amounting to \$10,572.

Several mills in the county are closed corporations and hence do not pay dividends.

Among these are the Pelham, Batesville and Camperdown Mills.

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## Ideas in the Card Room

W. S. Dean before Southern Textile Association

Three great industries have been developed because of absolute human necessities, feeding, sheltering, and clothing. It is my pleasure to express some ideas connected with the first fundamental principles in development of the latter—"Ideas in the Card Room." So broad is this initial phase of cotton manufacture books have been and can be published on this subject, yet so varied are our ideas little can be said without contradiction.

The first consideration I make is the cotton used. This is very important. We overseers and superintendents are so often handicapped by this. As a matter of fact cotton is usually purchased and is up to the overseers and superintendents of the mills to convert this cotton into goods desired regardless of difficulties. We cannot as a rule change the conditions, but we can, and we must handle this to the best advantage. To do this, I believe it should be the privilege of every intelligent carder who so desires to resample, staple and grade each bale before the mixing, and have the mixing made accordingly. If the overseer is not competent the mixing should be arranged by one who is competent.

In this locality it seems to be impracticable to make the proper selection of cotton according to best usage. Our cotton, in this locality, is best adapted to weft yarn, while cotton from some other localities is better adapted to warp yarn. However, by the proper selection and mixing of cotton we can make marked improvements in the yarns. Mixing, itself is very important, but I am more concerned now about what we mix rather than how we mix. Practice is the surest guide for the above, but generally speaking, from practical experience, I would say select the cotton that is longest in staple, evenest in length, toughest in pull, and with the best drag for warp yarns; using the other for weft. If you have a very bad bale use only a very little at any one time. Do not let uneven staple get into your warp yarns, or it will serve you exactly as a soft and wiry cotton mixed. The centrifical forces throughout the short ends, and make a hairy and fuzzy roving. This is harder handled in further processes such as spinning, beaming, and weaving, but you can use it in filling yarns, and in some cases slightly to advantage to produce a cover on the face of the goods, but in this you must overcome the difficulty of spinning it with the same amount of twist, or else this property is destroyed. The above is where two or more different lengths of staple are mixed in the same bale, or from several bales in the same bin. But one case I am familiar with is where the mill was using a 3-4 inch to 7-8 inch cotton, and this was followed by a 1 inch to 1-1-16 inch cotton to produce the same hank roving. It was carried through without much notes until it reached the speeders. There a serious variation occurred and as the new stock took place of the old the roving became heavier, and by the time the longer staple was well creeled the draft gears had been decreased three teeth. Or in other words, if the same gears had been left on the machine the weight of the hank roving would have been increased about 8 3-4 per cent. Another case I know of is where two different staples of cotton were used practically the same length as above mentioned, but the better staple was used for warp yarn, while the other was used for filling yarn. In order to produce the same hank roving, run with practically the same drafts and to keep the tension the same where the two kinds were placed on the same machine the best results were obtained by decreasing the weight of the finished lap of the better cotton 4 1-2 pounds, or in this case 8 1-2 per cent. Now, gentlemen, what became of the 4 1-2 pounds? Did it produce good strong yarn? By all means no. It passed out as flyings, strips, sweeps and invisible waste. Whether or not the filling yarns produced from this cotton were of required strength I leave for the spinner to discuss. But there is another side of the question, what must we do with the twist? To continue with the same twist in the card room means had running work, breaking back in the creel, soft bobbins, and kicks from the spinning room. To increase the twist means less production, increased cost, and dissatisfied help when working for so much per hank. However, this overseer is question changed his twist gear two teeth. Or in other words, cut the production 6 per cent by decreasing the speed of the front roll. Gentlemen, it is not my purpose in the least to knock in this paper, but I am sorry to say it is quite often harder on us because of inexperienced office force who do not understand thoroughly the practical difficulties the superintendents and overseers have right along this line. They cannot understand why it takes an 8 1-2 per cent heavier lap to produce 6 per cent less production per day with practically the same pay roll.

### THE DUST ROOM.

Supposing other conditions are favorable, but still there is excessive unevenness. It is a very good plan to first see if all dust doors on pickers are set properly. Some times by going to a picker, while in operation, and open the door to the dust flue on opposite side of the large wheel on screen, and place your hand inside you can determine whether your flues or your dust room is in proper condition. First, if but little draft is felt, it is well for you at once to examine your flues leading to the dust room. If you have a strong back draft, there is some trouble with your dust room, or outlets. I know of one case whereby cleaning out the end of the flue where it made a slight bend to make its inlet to the dust room the number of yarns simply made a leap for the better. In another case, I am familiar with the total area of the outlet from the dust room was considerably less than the total area of the inlet from the dust flues? In this case I weighed several con-

(Continued on Page 18)

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## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

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## Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

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PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# Relation of Management to Superintendents and Overseers

## Caesar Cone before Southern Textile Association

In reference to the program, and particularly to the title of my address, making new discoveries of various kinds, and it is up to you gentlemen to take advantage of your opportunity. They say that opportunity will knock at almost every man's door once in his life, maybe oftener, and it is up to you to take advantage of it when opportunity knocks at your door. It is a very common thing to have a man moralize or speak about some fellow,—how successful he has been, and how high he has gotten, what a big salary he is making, and wind up by saying they know they are smarter than he is, "and I am only making \$2.50 per day, and that fellow has a fine job." The successful fellow was there when opportunity knocked at his door, and maybe the other fellow was sitting around playing "cinch," or not at home when opportunity knocked.

It is very important for every man in an establishment, especially a manufacturing establishment, to know just what his duty is, and see that he fulfills it. Of course, he can very often see where the department ahead of his or behind his is lax in their methods, and sometimes causes trouble, expense and loss, and it is his duty, instead of making a complaint to the man above him, to try to remedy that, without causing any friction, because you know, gentlemen, the world is full of "knockers." You don't have to hunt far to find them. We all want to avoid the reputation of being a "knocker." If the man ahead or the man behind, or the man who is working in any department of the mill sees that the links that connect the various departments are kept well oiled and run smoothly, he won't have to wait very long for success to knock at his door. It will come along and get there after awhile. Now and then you will find some fellow who is just watching for a chance, either in the department ahead or behind, to give the other fellow a knock. It is not going to be very long before he gets knocked himself.

Of course, it is very important that you impress on every man in every department the absolute importance of maintaining a high standard, and it is the easiest thing in the world for a fellow to find a good excuse as to why his work is not running well,—because the fellow just ahead of him had not done his duty. We want to get away from that. We want him to help that fellow do what is right. I think I said before that you want to treat every man just as you would like to have him treat you.

Take a great many enterprises, and go through them carefully, and you will find that they make a fair success. They close each year's business showing fair results, and show that they have made some money, but if you will analyze those concerns carefully you may find that they would have made a great deal more money if they had had a little more co-operation, or had what we call the "weak spots" eliminated. There are very few enterprises in this country, cotton mills or any other kind of business, that do not have their weak spots. The thing to do is to get rid of them. Of course, in some mills the superintendent has more duties than he has in other mills, depending upon the size of the mill. In some instances you will find a mill where the superintendent is supposed to look after the buying, manufacturing and selling. All that is on his shoulders. That is certainly a varied line of work. In this day and time the majority of mills are fairly large, and the work is sub-divided, and the superintendent does not have the responsibility of what is known as the office work, and his functions are strictly within the mill. It is very necessary for the president, or treasurer, or whoever manages the mill, to have a superintendent that he is in thorough harmony with. The relations between them should be entirely cordial. They understand each other, and when one happens to be away, which is necessary at times, the other should be able to take his place, if necessary, unless he has some other person as "second man" to take the place. I believe that you might compare the relations between them as between members of a family. This is as it should be, and not as, in some instances, you find one fellow carrying a "chip on his shoulder" against the other fellow. Wherever you find that state of affairs you will not find much success. In this Southern country we are exceedingly fortunate in being very much closer together than they are in some sections. The owners of the mills here come in closer personal touch with the superintendents and their assistants, in fact all the employees in the mill, than they do in other sections. A great many of them were raised together, schoolmates, and that has a great deal to do with the harmonious condition that exists in this part of the country, and which tends towards success. Of course, for the last few years we have not had, in the cotton mill business, what you might call "success." In fact it has looked until this year as though we would have to scratch that word out of the dictionary, but I am glad to say that we are doing better. The outlook to me is very good now, but going back to this question of relations, it is very unusual to find a superintendent who treats those under him other than just exactly as he would like to be treated, if he were in their places. Nearly all our superintendents rose from the ranks, and most of them have pretty good memories, and they treat the boys right. They give them a square deal, as a rule, which means pleasant relations between the superintendent and the men under him. You will always find where the superintendent gets along smoothly and pleasantly with those under him, that he does not need any recommendation to the head of the concern, or president or treasurer, or whoever has charge of promotions. They see those things, and they shove these men right along, and favor them in every way that they are entitled to be favored.

It is a very unfortunate thing that now and then you find men in an executive capacity who do not realize and remember how it was that they got there. They sometimes forget. I think I can illustrate this by telling a tale about a man who came along the street and found an Irishman working in the ditch, digging as hard as he could in the hot sun. He said:

"Pat, I think you're a mighty big fool."

"How is that?"

"Why, aren't you afraid the sun will hurt your brains?"

"Begorra, if I had any brains, do you think I'd be working out here in the ditch?"

The positions that you gentlemen occupy I believe offer you the greatest opportunity of any work in the mill business, for making improvements, for

making new discoveries of various kinds, and it is up to you gentlemen to take advantage of your opportunity. They say that opportunity will knock at almost every man's door once in his life, maybe oftener, and it is up to you to take advantage of it when opportunity knocks at your door. It is a very common thing to have a man moralize or speak about some fellow,—how successful he has been, and how high he has gotten, what a big salary he is making, and wind up by saying they know they are smarter than he is, "and I am only making \$2.50 per day, and that fellow has a fine job." The successful fellow was there when opportunity knocked at his door, and maybe the other fellow was sitting around playing "cinch," or not at home when opportunity knocked.

It is very important for every man in an establishment, especially a manufacturing establishment, to know just what his duty is, and see that he fulfills it. Of course, he can very often see where the department ahead of his or behind his is lax in their methods, and sometimes causes trouble, expense and loss, and it is his duty, instead of making a complaint to the man above him, to try to remedy that, without causing any friction, because you know, gentlemen, the world is full of "knockers." You don't have to hunt far to find them. We all want to avoid the reputation of being a "knocker." If the man ahead or the man behind, or the man who is working in any department of the mill sees that the links that connect the various departments are kept well oiled and run smoothly, he won't have to wait very long for success to knock at his door. It will come along and get there after awhile. Now and then you will find some fellow who is just watching for a chance, either in the department ahead or behind, to give the other fellow a knock. It is not going to be very long before he gets knocked himself.

Of course, it is very important that you impress on every man in every department the absolute importance of maintaining a high standard, and it is the easiest thing in the world for a fellow to find a good excuse as to why his work is not running well,—because the fellow just ahead of him had not done his duty. We want to get away from that. We want him to help that fellow do what is right. I think I said before that you want to treat every man just as you would like to have him treat you.

It would be an ideal condition if every man who has an important thing to pass on would pass on it just exactly the same as if the whole "shebang" belonged to him, and if they would do that, it would help smooth out some of these kinks we are talking about.

Before concluding, I want to again tell you how very highly we appreciate your accepting our invitation to come out here and break bread with us. As I said a while ago, it is an opportunity that we don't have very often, and when the time comes around that you gentlemen feel like you want to turn your eyes in the direction of Greensboro to hold another meeting, don't wait for an invitation from those of us who are in a position to extend it, but just consider that you have a standing invitation. We are glad to have you. My associate officers and superintendents and managers I know are all glad to have you with us today, and all I ask is that you do not take them all away with you, because we want to start up again Monday morning.

### The Future Overseer.

Good overseers, under competent superintendents, go a long way toward assuring economical manufacturing. Is the future overseer to become a broader man, more familiar with the advantages of co-operating with other overseers, or is he to confine his entire attention to the operation of machinery in his own department? At the present time, many claim that the overseer best suited for a card room, for instance, is a man who cares little about the other process of the mill, and has obtained his ability through long service as a carder. There is no question but that the overseer of carding should be one who has had long experience in the card room, but men who can obtain the best results from any one department are generally those who find some opportunity to broaden themselves and become more or less familiar with all the departments of the mill.

In speaking of the most valuable men for overseers, there is danger of confining the requirements to a familiarity with one, or perhaps two special processes. The men who make the best overseers are generally those who are expecting to

obtain superintendents' positions, and this means that they are men who are interested in the combination and co-operation of all departments in any practical way that will tend toward more economical production. It is often claimed that the overseer does not need to be familiar with the work being performed in other rooms than his own and that team work is only necessary between each overseer and the superintendent. This is not true for in order to obtain the best kind of team work a superintendent must find some way of accomplishing co-operation among the overseers themselves.

The overseer should be considered as an assistant superintendent and in some mills those holding these positions are known as superintendents of carding, superintendents of weaving, superintendents of spinning, etc. Whether these men be known as overseer or whether they be called superintendents is of little importance, but it is essential that those in charge of each department be men of broad calibre or else the overseer will become simply an operative and will receive even detailed instructions from the superintendent and his assistants.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

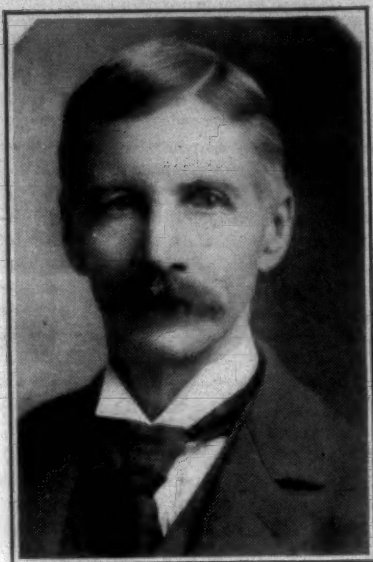


## Personal Items

W. G. Hodge has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Banna Mfg. Co., Goldville, S. C.

C. D. Harrison has resigned as overseer of carding at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. N. Wilson has resigned as carder and spinner at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.



Secretary,  
**G. S. Escott,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Kerby has resigned as overseer of carding at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. A. Toney is now overseer of carding at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. W. Coleman has resigned his position as engineer at the Ossipee Mills, Elon College, N. C.

B. M. Holland is now master mechanic at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

G. V. Hicks has resigned as master mechanic at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

Henry Aiken has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

John Sogree has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

Dargon Bridges is now second hand in carding at the Henry River Mills, Hildebran, N. C.

G. C. Cook has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

J. L. Whiteside has been promoted from second hand in day carding to overseer of night carding at the Henry River Mills, Hildebran, N. C.

J. W. McElhannon has resigned his position at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., and accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Chas. F. Grant, from Knoxville, Tenn., is now overseer of weaving at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

J. F. Auten, of Mt. Holly, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Nims Mfg. Co., of that place.

J. E. Beach, of Inman, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

A. H. Webb, formerly second hand in spinning at Yazoo City, Miss., has accepted similar position at the Cawthorn Mills, Selma, Ala.

I. P. Coleman has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Alex. Howard, secretary of the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C., was married Wednesday night to Miss Louise Means of that city.



Treasurer,  
**David Clark,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

J. I. Painter has resigned as second hand at the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., and is now overseer of spinning at the Banna Mfg. Co., Goldville, S. C.

A. R. Barnett has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., and is now second hand in the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

J. D. Campbell, formerly overseer of the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C., was badly cut by two mill operatives at Proximity, N. C., last week and is in a serious condition.

Robt. Pope, of Talladega, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at Munford, Ala.

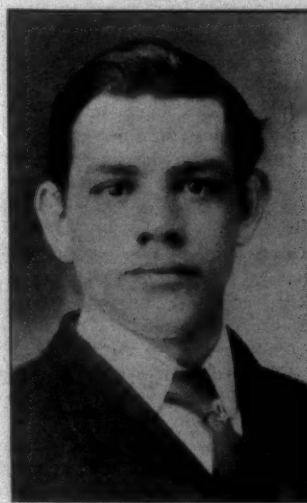
Tom Wilson is now superintendent of the Reddisode Textile Co. (Batting Dept. Southern Cotton Oil Co.) Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Bell has resigned as overseer of knitting at the Dallas (Ga.) Hosiery Mills to accept a similar position with the Climax Hosiery Mills, Athens, Ga.

### Patrolman Cut by Mill Operative.

While under arrest Friday night and awaiting the arrival of the police patrol wagon, W. E. Blair, a man of about sixty years of age, and a resident of Mills village, Greenville, S. C., drew a knife out of his pocket and slashed patrolman W. R. Stewart across the stomach. The blade of the weapon cut through the officers coat, severed his pistol belt and opened up a rather painful but not necessarily dangerous wound in his flesh, just above the hip.

Blair was arrested on a charge of drunkenness. In addition to having to stand trial on this charge, he will have to face the more serious one of making an attempt upon the life of an officer of the law.



Chairman Board of Governors,  
**W. H. Hardeman,**  
Newberry, S. C.

### Dropped Dead in Mill.

Thursday, June 20, Sam Stewart, aged 28, years, dropped dead while at work in the weave room in the

mill of the Pell City (Ala.) Mfg. Co. The cause of the death was said to be heart failure and heat.

### Young Man Shot By a Boy.

In the presence of his widowed mother and a brother, John W. Stevenson, aged 20, was shot and instantly killed last week at Rock Hill, S. C., by William Poole, a boy about 15 years old, also the son of a widow. The tragedy occurred at the Stevenson home in the Manchester Mill village, both of the boys having been operatives in that mill. The affair was another case of the "unloaded" gun. The boys were playing with the pistol, the weapon being in some way discharged and the unfortunate boy was shot through the heart.

### The Greensboro Meeting.

(Continued from Page 10.)

Ga.; Jas. Bangle, Proximity, N. C.; A. H. Gottingham, Union, S. C.; and T. H. Webb, Duke, N. C., had been elected members of Board of Governors. The reports of secretary and treasurer were read and approved. The secretary showed 873 members of the association.

Chattanooga, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., were placed in nomination for the next meeting place and Chattanooga received the largest vote.

On motion, a committee consisting of J. M. Davis, Newberry, S. C.; A. H. Cottingham, Union, S. C.; and T. I. Barber, Lockhart, S. C., were elected to revise the by-laws and report at the next meeting.

Meeting then adjourned and the members were given a trolley ride over Greensboro.

An informal smoker was also given for the members at the Elks' Club that night.

The officers of the Southern Textile Association following the election are as follows:

#### President

**T. M. McEntire,**  
Gastonia, N. C.

#### First Vice President

**Z. H. Mangum,**  
Gibsonville, N. C.

#### Second Vice President

**T. B. Wallace,**  
Greenville, S. C.

#### Third Vice President

**J. H. Quinlan,**  
Cedartown, Ga.

#### Fourth Vice President

**I. B. Covington,**  
Mt. Holly, N. C.

#### Secretary

**G. S. Escott,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

#### Treasurer

**David Clark,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

#### Board of Governors:

**W. H. Hardeman, Chm.,** Newberry, S. C.

**G. T. Lynch** ..... Augusta, Ga.

**S. B. Rhea** ..... Greenville, S. C.

**T. R. Hazel** ..... Columbia, S. C.

**M. O. Alexander** ..... Greenville, S. C.

**W. M. Sherrard** ..... Williamston, S. C.

**J. V. Jones** ..... Newberry, S. C.

**J. O. Edwards** ..... Pell City, Ala.

**T. H. Webb** ..... Duke, N. C.

**Jas. Bangle** ..... Proximity, N. C.

**A. H. Gottingham** ..... Union, S. C.



## YORKSHIRE GUM

**A** SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## BEAMERS WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR NIGHT WORK, 10 SHORT CHAIN BEAMERS. PAY \$2.40 PER NIGHT. NONE BUT FIRST CLASS BEAMERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, A. C. WEST, OVERSEER BEAMING, LOCKE MILLS, CONCORD, N. C.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

## Operatives Wanted.

Want at once Cotton Mill help of all kind, especially Frame hands. New mill, just starting up. Write or apply in person to Mandaville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

## Weavers Wanted.

WANT 15 or 20 good Draper weavers. Good prices paid to good weavers. Apply in person or correspond with R. A. Sims, overseer of weaving, or A. T. Browne, Supt., Warren Mfg. Co. Warrenville, S. C.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references both as to character and ability. Address No. 162.

## Weavers and Fixers Wanted.

WANTED—At once, a few good Draper and Crompton Loom Weavers on Chambrays and Gingham. Good weavers earn with us from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week. Can also use for our new loom addition some first class Draper and Safford Loom Fixers. Write or apply in person at once to DAN RIVER COTTON MILLS, Danville, Va.

## Overseer Weaving Wanted

Want to engage a first class overseer of weaving for a room of Stafford Automatic looms. Pay \$3.50 per day. None need apply except sober men of experience and ability to handle help and get off production. Second hands and loom fixers need not apply. Give reference in first letter. Address YZZ.

## Band Instructor Wanted.

One of the largest and best equipped mills in the South desires a Band Instructor. Man who can also work in mill preferred. This is one of the most desirable positions of its kind. Address Band, care Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming (long or short chain), spooling, warping or drawing-in. Have had long experience and am expert on sizing. Address No. 161.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience, both colored and plain work. Age 41 Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 163.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, not over 8,000 spindle son hosiery yarn, or overseer of large card room. Good references. Address No. 164.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or in winding room 18 years experience in spinning and twisting. Familiar with spooling, reeling and winding. Will not consider less than \$2.00 per day. Age 32. Married. Address No. 165.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 21 years experience as overseer of carding in some of the best mills in the South Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 167.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician. Have had practical experience in machine shop and electrical work. Can furnish good references. Would not consider less than \$2 per day. Address No. 168.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of the best mills of the South. Now employed. Will not accept less than \$3.50. Address No. 169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill, but wish to change. Address No. 170.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in that capacity, but wish to change. Am experienced and well recommended. Address No. 171.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on duck, drills, sheetings and osnaburgs. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Will not accept less than \$3.50. Address No. 172.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in a large mill, but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 174.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 35 years old, married. Good habits, good references and long experience. Now employed but want larger position. Competent for any size room. Address No. 173.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Can give best of references and am strictly sober, with 14 years experience as carder. Address No. 175.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. Long experience as superintendent and fine references. Also expert designer. Address No. 176.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years' experience in cotton mill work and am good manager of help. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 177.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 178.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience and good references. Address No. 179.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good charac-

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ter and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

WANT position as superitnendent or manager. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. No. 181.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182

WANT position as superintendent of mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and colored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.



## ANNUAL ADDRESS OF M. G. STONE, PRESIDENT.

(Continued from Page 3)

and I have no doubt but that they have done their very best under the circumstances. If any one has anything to say I would refer them to this committee and their suggestions will no doubt have proper consideration and if found practicable will be recommended and adopted. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that you should by all means feel free and welcome to do all you can for what I would call, good of the order or good of the association. But let me remind you that your work and good wishes will all be in vain if you simply take the position of a fault finder and critic instead of candidly and freely giving your views and expressing your wishes in the matter. I would suggest that the members talk it over in a free and friendly manner and if they are not pleased or satisfied with the way the meetings have been conducted or the subjects handled, that they will try to think of some way to improve and not tear down or destroy the aims and purposes of the association.

I will say that some good and competent men never think of anything but work, work, work. They will naturally want more shop talk at the meetings; and on the other hand there are as many good and competent men as the others that say we work, work, work and talk shop at our places of business so much so that when we come to these meetings we want to cut it out and forget it and have something in the nature of a good time.

Now, gentlemen, I think that both kind of men that I have tried to describe are right and I hope that men of all the different ideas and ways of thinking will continue to identify themselves with the association and that both will come and find congenial friends and acquaintances to meet and mingle with and in the end say we had a very interesting meeting and a good time.

## ECONOMY IN OPERATING A SPINNING ROOM.

(Continued From Page 8.)

notice the end running badly. If this is attended to as it should be it will enable the spinner to keep her work cleaner and will give smoother yarn and will also leave less scavenger roll waste.

Another way of waste saving is to cut out unequal lengths of the warper beams which are placed under the slasher. This is probably the chief trouble in the warping department. I have known this to be the case in a number of mills. In every case it is not the fault of the department, but is sometimes due to unequal tension on the beams of the slasher. Where this is not so, it is usually due to a very slight variation in the diameter of the measuring rolls. A variation of only one-hundredth of an inch will make a vast difference in the total length of the yarn, for the roller turns four times for each yard, and on many beams there are 24,000 yards, multiplying the error ninety-six thousand times. Assuming that the beam has eight wraps, or 24,000 yards, this variation would amount to ninety-one yards, and even half of this would cause a big loss. The writer knows of one mill that was losing at the rate of three to three and a half dollars per day, in having unequal lengths of yarn on their beams.

These are a few of the ideas that occurred to me. While they may not embrace all of the most important things that should be done in a spinning room, they are to my mind, the ones on which most stress should be laid. The most important one thing, however, is something that cannot be described by tongue or pen—something which cannot be taught verbally or by thesis—that is the power to command or lead as the need may be those under you and to induce them to take an interest in their work.

## "IDEAS IN THE CARD ROOM."

(Continued from Page 15.)

secutive yards from the lap made under the above conditions and found a variation of 2 1-2 ounces. Then by opening the outside door of the dust room, and making another lap and weighing several consecutive yards I only found a variation of 1-2 ounce. The 2 1-2 ounces meant about ten grains variation on the card sliver per yard.

Another fruitful source of trouble is sometimes found by back drafts, and is hard to locate the cause, but on investigation it is caused by the dampness in the chimneys or dust flues leading from the dust room, forms sheets of dust in the form of umbrellas will practically close down when the machines are not in operation, and open up when the machines are in operation. The only way to fully comprehend this is to take a trip to the outlet in the dust room while the machines are in operation, having the outside door closed behind you and note the obstruction above mentioned.

Sometimes I wonder how it is we produce good work under certain conditions that exist in so many of our mills. Then again, cost is often compared between two mills making practically the same work, and it seems hard to determine why one mill can produce work with less difficulty than the other, and more reasonable. Not always, but often this is due to construction of machinery.

For instance, some of our supposed to be up-to-date mills for short staple cotton have machinery as below described and equally as faulty.

Diameter of rolls on drawing from front to back 1 1-4 inch, 1 1-8 inch, and 1 1-8 inch.

Diameter of rolls on slubbers from front to back 1 1-4 inch, 1 inch, and 1 inch.

Diameter of rolls on intermediates front to back 1 1-8 inch, 1 inch, 1 inch.

Diameter of rolls on speeders from front to back 1 1-8 inch, 7-8 inch, 1 1-8 inch.

All of which is admirable suited for a medium staple cotton, or about 1 1-4 inch. Now, suppose you had to use a 3-4 inch cotton, what would be your result, when you cannot set your drawing rolls closer than 1 1-4 inch

UP TO YOU TO BE UP-TO-DATE

In Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing

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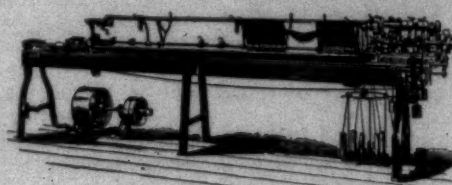
ATLANTIC, MASS.

Improved Inman Automatic  
BANDING MACHINE

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The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

to keep from rubbing, the other rolls being equally as hard to set?

Gentlemen, I know of a case worse than this; the rolls were practically the same as above only in one or two places the rolls were for longer staple cotton, but the following machines were in use.

12 x 6 Slubber.

10 x 5 Intermediate.

7 x 3 1-2 Speeders.

Please tell me what cotton is best suited for? It seems like in this case the desire was to use medium or long staple cotton and make the bobbin as large as possible, thinking this would cheapen the cost of production. The mill referred to makes from 30's to 40's yarns principally. NOTICE, all sight has been lost of the increased speed smaller spaced machines can be run, thereby increasing the production of this class of goods so much more than by use of large flyers. Of course, the finer the work, the more twist to put in roving, and this is governed by increasing or decreasing the speed of the front roll, the speed of the flyers remaining constant. Therefore the faster the flyer, the more speed we can give the front roll, which means more production. I bring out this to show that even if the labor and other conditions remain the same it is impossible to always make a proper comparison of cost and production between mills.

## CONCLUSION.

It was my purpose to discuss one or two other points briefly, but providential circumstances cause me to be unable to do so. However, as I said in the beginning, we cannot as a rule change conditions nor do I wish you to find fault, but I trust that each and every one of you will not only be able to see and point out actual difficulties, but will be able to face and handle them without falter.

## Shooting Affair at Dallas, N. C.

A shooting scrape happened at Dallas last week when a man by the name of Long, who, it is said, is assistant superintendent of the Harden Manufacturing Co. at Harden, fired a pistol at Frank Wilson in a mill home in the village of the Dorothy Manufacturing Company. Long, it is said, was working among the operatives of the Dorothy mill drumming for help at the Harden Mill. Mr. Wilson, who is superintendent of the mill at Dallas, heard of Long's promiscuous operations and went to the house where he was and asked him to leave the mill premises. As soon as Mr. Wilson

went into the house and spoke to him, Long drew a pistol and fired at Wilson, who knocked the pistol to one side with a chair as Long aimed it at him. Long made his escape at once.

"Here, Alfred, is an apple. Divide it politely with your little sister."  
"How shall I divide it politely, Mamma?"

"Why, always give the larger part to the other person, my child."

Alfred thought a moment, then handed the apple to his little sister saying: "Here, Sis, you divide it."  
—Exchange.



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Executive Department

May 24, 1912.

Mr. J. E. Cheesman, Empire Duplex Gin Co.,  
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We are more than satisfied with the way the C. O. B. Machine is cleaning and preparing the stock, and feel that this machine is an immense benefit to any mill but especially to those mills that use staple cottons.

With personal regards,

Very truly yours,

DAVID JENNINGS, Vice-Pres.

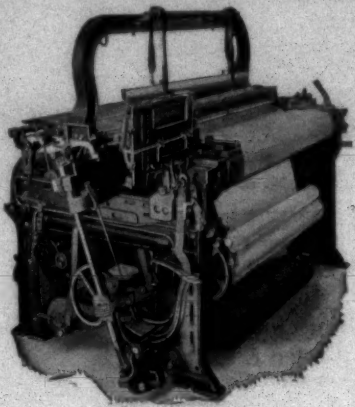
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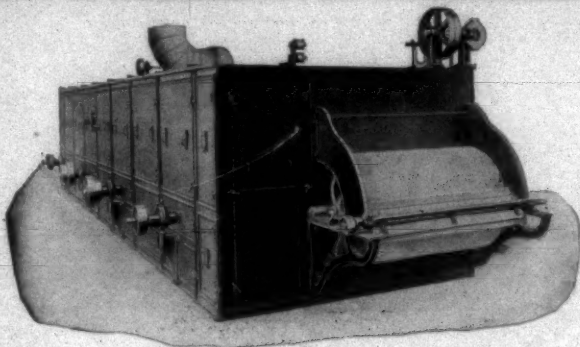
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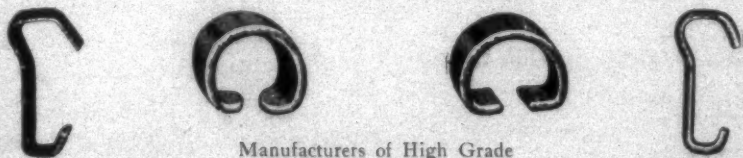
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